



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

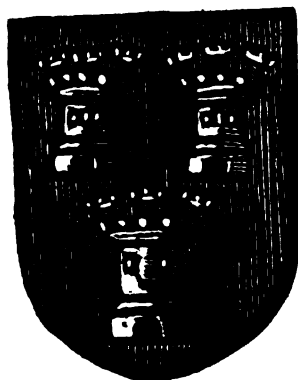
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

16



49.

P.L.
152

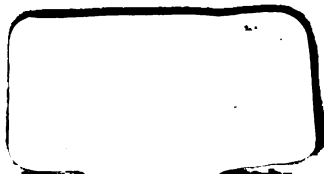
Present to C. for J. J. J. J. J.

St. from Steadman,

Massachusetts

Northumberland 8°. 167

11/26



Elia or Meij -

with Joseph Hallowell's best wishes.

June 23rd 1885

Wm

**CHOROGRAPHIA,
OR
A Survey of
NEWCASTLE
UPON TYNE:**

16



49.

Andrew Reid. Newcastle upon Tyne.

M.DCCC.LXXVIII.

Wm. Gray



TO
CHARLES MITCHELL,
OF
JESMOND TOWERS, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

This Book

**IS DEDICATED, IN FRIENDLY REMEMBRANCE OF AN
EARNEST ENDEAVOUR TO PROMOTE**

THE CAUSE OF ART IN NEWCASTLE,

BY
HIS FRIENDS AND COLLEAGUES,
JOSEPH CRAWHALL & ANDREW REID.







FORE WORDS.

BRAND, in the Preface to his History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne tells us:—"The oldest printed account of that place is a small book in quarto, consisting of thirty-four pages, and entitled "CHOROGRAPHIA, or a Survey of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, &c., printed by S.B., 1649. S.P.D. dilectis burgensibus et probis Hominibus Novi Castri super Tynam. W. G." "The last letters stand for the initials of William Gray, of whom I have not been able to recover any particulars."

In the first Report of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, printed in 1814, will be found a notice by the Rev. John Hodgson of the Author's interleaved (though unfortunately mutilated) copy, with additions in manuscript for a new edition. The blank page preceding the Preface is inscribed with his Autograph (as on reverse of this title), the

text in many parts corrected, the style improved, and in the Preface at the conclusion of the sentence commencing "I find," &c., is the addition, "Therfor I thought good that the ancient monum . . . ts in the ch and of this Commonwealth, w . ch these late warrs have destroyed, may continue after our times to posterity, to write this second edition, —nu^c posteriores cogitationes n alias ..."

This fixes the period of the additions between 1649, the date of the printed copy, and 1660, the year of the restoration. Some of the copies have "London" in the imprint, but in every other respect they correspond exactly with the impressions bearing "Newcastle" on the title page. S.B. (Stephen Bulkley) was printer to King Charles I., whilst that monarch was with his court, in residence at York in 1642. In 1646 he followed his royal master to Newcastle, where in 1649 he printed Gray's "Chorographia, or a Survey of Newcastle-upon-Tyne."

We find that in 1652 he had removed to Gateshead, and in 1659 had again returned to Newcastle, from which town he finally went back to York, set up his antique press once more, distri-

buted his rude and well worn type, and continued to print works in defence of Church and King so late as 1676. All Bulkley's publications are very rare.

The Author has, in the original, drawn his pen through the passages herein underlined. In the present edition (which may be regarded rather as a reproduction than a reprint), the most important manuscript additions have been incorporated [within brackets] in the text, and numerous appropriate illustrations added by Joseph Crawhall. The thanks of the promoters are specially due to W. H. D. Longstaffe, of Gateshead, Esquire, for his kindly advice and assistance in its preparation.





CHOROGRAPHIA, OR A SURVEY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TINE.

The Estate of this Countrey under the Romans.
The Building of the famous Wall of the Picts, by
the Romans.

The Ancient Town of Pandon.

A briefe Description of the Town, Walls, Wards,
Churches, Religious Houses, Streets, Markets,
Fairs, River and Commodities; with the Suburbs.
The ancient & present Government of the Town.

AS ALSO,

A relation of the County of Northumberland, which was the
bulwark for England, against the inrodes of the Scots.
Their many Castles and Towers. Their ancient Families
and names. Of the Tenure in Cornage. Of Cheviot
Hills. Of Tinedale, and Reedsdale, with the Inhabitants.

Potestas omnium ad Cæsarem pertinet, proprietas ad singulos.

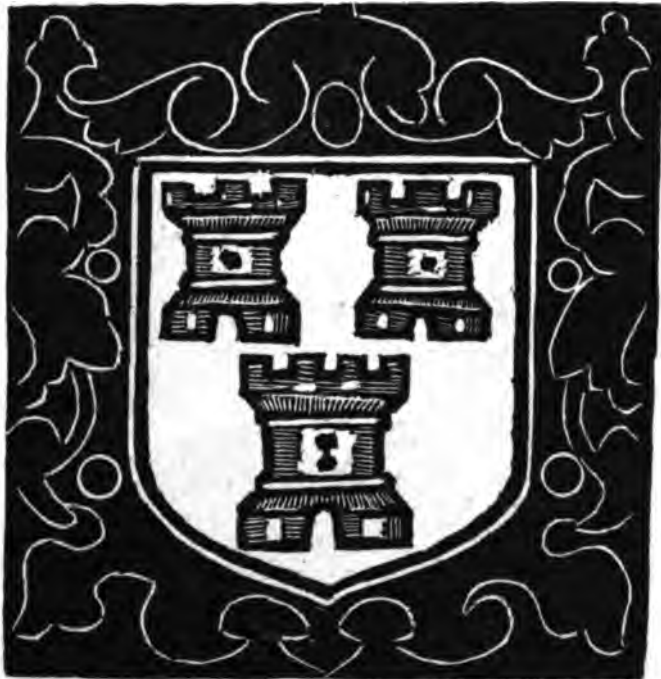
NEWCASTLE, PRINTED BY S. B. 1649.



S. P. D.

**DILECTIS BURGENSIBUS,
ET PROBIS HOMINIBUS NOVI CASTRI
SUPER TINAM.**

.W.G.



Fortiter Defendit Triumphans.

**Portus, Castrum, Carbo, Salmo, Salina, Molaris,
Murus, Pons, Templum, Schola sunt Novi gloria Castri.**





TO THE CANDID READER.

EVERY Countrey hath had his chronologer, or writer, to portrait unto their countrey-men their Antiquities, and noble acts. Greece had his Homer. Rome his Virgil. Our Britains had their Gildas. Saxons had their Beda. England had of late his learned Camden, and painfull Speed, to delineate and portrait unto their countrey-men the Antiquities and scituations of all shires in England. Yet it is impossible, that any one man, being never so inquisitive, and laborious, should attain unto the perfect knowledge of all passages, in all places. I have adventured to write of the antiquity of this Towne and countrey, which by reading and experience, I have gathered out of the ruine of antiquity; that those monuments which these late warrs have obliterated and ruin'd, may be left to posterity, for "tempus edax rerum." I find a great difficulty

in my undertakings, because the records of this countrey are but few, and confused, being so often infested by the Scots and Danes, who consumed and fired all before them, wheresoever they came. Questionlesse many brave men have lived in this towne and countrey, many memorable acts of chivalry have been atchieved; but they are all buried in oblivion. I hope the courteous Reader will pardon the faults committed herein, "*Nam in priscis rebus veritas, non ad unguem quærenda est.*" Many errours, many suppositions upon probabilities, may be found in it. "*Humanum est errare et decipi.*" I have begun the work, I hope some of my fellow burgessees will finish what I have begun; to the everlasting memory of this famous Towne.

Some cretiques have presumed to correct and blame me (with their indigested zeale, and unknown enthusiastique knowledge, of chimæra's, in their giddy pericraniums) for fables and errours; as the priest, that found it written of St. Paul, "*Demissus est per sportam,*" mended his book, and made it "*demissus est per portam;*" because sporta was an hard word, and out of his reading. But "*ne futor ultra crepidam,*" let no man professe that

he knows not. Its true, he that writes, resembleth a man acting his part upon a theator or stage, where the spectators have their eyes fixing upon him, all observing his gesture and words; if he fail in either, presently he is censured and condemned. Lastly, we live in an age, that mechanicks will presume to step into Moses chaire, and become politicians to contradict and controule whatsoever is acted and done according to the laws divine and humane. One thing I desire of these phantastiques, *Carpere vel noli mea, vel ede tua, vale.*

.W.G.







THE CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. |
|--|-------|
| Dedication | 3 |
| Fore Words | 5 |
| Dilectis burgenfibus, &c. | 11 |
| To the Candid Reader | 13 |
| The Contents | 17 |
| The first natives of this island | 19 |
| Romans first in Britaine | 21 |
| The first Roman conquest in the north | 22 |
| The north brought into a Roman province | 24 |
| The coming in of the Saxons | 27 |
| The first denominations of Newcastle | 29 |
| The walls and gates of Newcastle, and who built them | 31 |
| The bridges of Newcastle upon Tine | 38 |
| The churches in Newcastle | 43 |
| The streets and buildings of the ancient towne of Pampden | 49 |
| The grants and charters to the towne | 54 |

| | |
|--|----|
| The highest and north parts of the towne | 61 |
| The Sandhill | 64 |
| The middle parts of the towne . . | 67 |
| Pilgrim Street | 71 |
| West Gate Street | 72 |
| The government of the towne . . | 75 |
| The 24 wards of the towne . . | 78 |
| Of the river Tine, and the commodities . | 80 |
| Divine providence over all nations and coun- tries | 90 |
| The suburbs of Newcastle | 94 |
| Of the noble and ancient families of the north, and their castles | 98 |



CHOROGRAPHIA, OR A SURVEY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TINE

THE FIRST NATIVES OF THIS ISLAND.

THE Britains were Autochthones, natives of this island, for more ancient inhabitants we finde none. The people of this nation is thought to have been descended from the neighbouring Gaules, in regard of the same religion, language, and manners. Their originall from the Trojans by Brute is altogether fabulous; there being no Greek or Latine authors, or any monument in this island which makes mention hereof. Their descent from the Gaules is more probable, being the next parts of the continent unto Britaine, or their way from Asia or the East, from whence all countries was first peopled.



ROMANS FIRST IN BRITAINE.

THE Romans were first certaine and known forreiners in this island. C. J. Cæsar was the first of Romans that invaded Britaine; he having subdued the nation of the Gaules, made his journey into Britaine, Cassivellanus reigning King. Some victories he atchieved, some hostages he took; imposed a tribute upon the nation, and so returned into the continent; he made no conquest of them, but discovered them to posterity.

A long time after, the Roman Emperour Claudius, sent Aulus Plautius hither, accompanied by two brethren. Sabinus Vespasian, who made warre against the Britains, vanquished them in severall fights, took Camalodunum, the chiefe seat of their Kings, and their King took prisoner, planted a colony at Camalodunum (now Maldon in Essex), and reduced the higher or south parts of Britaine into the forme of a Roman Province.





THE FIRST ROMAN CONQUEST IN THE NORTH.

IN the yeare of Vespasian the great and populous nation of the Brigantes are warred upon, and in part overcome. These Brigantes containeth all the countrey north of Humber to the river of Tine and Picts Wall, called Lower Britaine.

Julius Agricola, in the reigne of Domitian, set limits here to the Romane greatnesse, and extended it northward into the seas and friths of Dunbriton and Edenbrough in Scotland.

The Emperour Adrian, not long after, removed the pale more southward, and the better to keep out the enemy, drew a trench and wall of turfes crosse the land, betwixt the two seas.

The Roman Britains being continually molested by often incursions of the barbarous people called Caledonii, or Picts, who brake downe the fodd wall, harrying and spoiling this countrey. Which moved the Emperour Severus to build a

wall of stone, with great wisdome and industry, to strengthen this northerne parts of Britaine, against the many inrodes of the barbarous Picts: At every miles end of this wall was a tower, and in the wall a pipe of mettall betwixt the tower or sentinell houses, that so soone as a man had set his mouth to this pipe they might heare through all the sentinells, where the enemy were, and so, in a short time, giving warning from one end of the wall to the other. One of these towers remaineth whole in the towne wall of Newcastle in Pampden, older then the rest of the towers, and after another fashion, standing out of the wall. [In the West parts, to this day, the wall is almost entire, and the foundations of the wall to ... seen in all parts.]





THE NORTH BROUGHT INTO A ROMAN PROVINCE.

AT this same time began this countrey to flourish, (being reduced into a Roman province) to be civilized to learne Roman letters, habits, and manners; for before this time, the inhabitants went naked, had no houses to live in neither did they till the ground, (as one writeth) “de præda et venatione frondibusque arborum vivunt; degunt in tentoriis nudi et sine calceis.” *Xiphilin.*

This countrey had the presence of the Emperours of Rome; Yorke a municipium of the Romans, and the seat of their Emperours during the time of their abode in this island attending the warres of the Picts and Caledonians, famous for the death and funerall exequies of the Emperour Severus and Constantius, and the happy inauguration of Constantine the Great, sonne to Constantius, here beginning his reigne over the Roman and Christian world.

I finde in the time of the Romans, many places in Northumberland that was their stations about this famous wall, called sometimes, Vallum, a rampire; sometimes, Murus Picticus, or Murus Severi.

The most remarkable is upon the Tine-West-Hexam, called of old Axelodunum, the station of the first cohort of Spaniards, a bishop's see under the Saxons. Corebridge, Curia of Ptolemy, a city of the Otadeni. Prudo Castle, the station of the first cohort of the Batavi. Sighill, of old called Segedunum, the station of the fourth cohort, named of the Lergi. Pons Ælii, the station of a cohort of Cornavii, now Ponteland. Gabrosentum, the station of the second cohort of the Thracians, probably (saith my author*) Newcastle upon Tine. Pampden, a part of Newcastle, probably a station of the Romans, having an ancient Roman tower, and another ancient building called the Wall-Knowle, a part of the Picts Wall. [This Wall-Knowle, or Wall-nole, was a part of the wall, after a Priory, known after times by the name of St. Michael upon the Wall-nole, an ancient fabrick.] This towne of Pampden is very ancient; probable some building was erected

here in this place to their great god Pantheon; this wall being the outmost confines of the Roman Empire, called now Pandon. I finde of the Kings of Northumberland, that had a house in Pampden, which we call now Pandon-Hall; an ancient old building and seat of the Kings of Northumberland.

Tunnocellum, the station of the first cohort, named Ælia Classica, now Tinemouth, at the mouth of Tine. There is a village neere Newcastle called Hetton, where there is an old Roman tower, probably named from the Proconsull Ætius, who was sent from Rome into these parts; whom the Britains petitioned for help in these words: "*Ætio ter consuli gemitus Britannorum, &c. Repellunt nos barbari ad mare, repellit mare ad barbaros, inter hæc oriuntur duo genera funerum aut jugulamur, aut mergimur.*" *Beda.* When the Romans had their empire much weakened by their own discords, and by the irruptions of the Gothes and Vandals, Proconsull Ætius was forced to retire their legions from the northerne parts; so leaving the countrey naked, the Piets did breake in, who most miserably wasted and spoyled the countrey.



THE COMMING IN OF THE SAXONS.

THUS Britaine became a prey againe to the Piets. When the Britains had despaired of Romane help, they sent into Germany to crave help of a people called Saxons, who entered and inhabited Britaine to their ayde against the Piets.

The Piets being vanquished and overthrowne through their valour; possessed themselves of this north kingdome, upon the driving out of the native Britains. The victorious Saxons erected their heptarchy, or seven severall kingdomes.

The kingdome of Northumbers was the most spacious, populous, and victorious kingdome against the Piets or Scots, untill the Danes invaded these northerne parts, and broke out like a violent thunder-clap on the Northumbers, and put the English Saxons to much slavery and bondage many yeares, untill they were expelled by the English.

The kingdome of Northumbers being in peace, began to build and erect many strong castles for

defence, against the Scots and Picts, as Dunstonbrough Castle, Bambrough, Alnewicke, Morpeth, and Tinemouth, which was the seats of the Kings of Northumbers.

In time of this heptarchy, many famous monasteries were erected, viz., Hexam, made a bishop's see under the Saxons; many erected in this towne of Newcastle and Pandon. Some of their kings were interred in Saint Augustines Friers, now called the Mannors. The upper part and west was called Monk Chester before the conquest; a place wholly dedicated to devotion and religion. Chester signifies a bulwarke, or place of defence; which sheweth that in ancient time, under the Saxons, it had been a place of fortification for religious men that lived in monasteries.





THE FIRST DENOMINATIONS OF NEWCASTLE.

AFTER the conquest it got the name of Newcastle, by the newcastle, which Robert de Curtois, sonne of William the Conquerour built there out of the ground against the neighbouring Scots.

This towne of Newcastle, and towne of Pampden, made one towne, by the grants of the Kings of England, being in old time belonging to the county of Northumberland.

This towne of Newcastle is seated upon the Piets Wall and side of a steep hill, upon the north side of the river Tine; the Piets Wall came through the West Gate, Saint Nicholas church, through Pampden; then to the towne east, called Walls-end.

The bounds of the towne upon the west, the lands belonging to the priour of Tinemouth; on the north, the Towne Moore, as some say, the gift of Adam de Athell, of Gesmond; upon the

east, the land of Biker; upon the south, the river of Tine. [...ey the east to theord deane Eurs Burn. This town is sufficiently provided for all things that belongeth the life of man, both by sea and land, and the elements of fire and water; the latter out of an aqueduct into the town by pipes, which serves all quarters and streits of town abundantly. Every streit hath his cistern or pant. The conduits are . . d by pipes of lead, wch. descends from a spring, called Conduit-head, not farr without the walls. Every streit of the town is well paved, and kept in repaire at the charge of town, as any town in E.... in natura breviam.] Gateside in the county palatine of Durham.





THE WALLS AND GATES OF NEW-CASTLE, AND WHO BUILT THEM.

THE towne of Newcastle is environed about with a strong thick stone wall, having seven gates or ports, with many round towers and square turrets. These walls began to be built in King Johns reigne, the north part of the wall at Newgate. The west part of the towne in King Henry the thirds reigne. Pandon Gate, and the east and south of the townes wall, builded in Edward the first his reigne, and so continued building untill it was finished. The towne is two miles in circuit, with trenches in the out-side of the wall, rampered within with earth.

The cause that moved them in those dayes to build this great wall, was the often invasions of the Scots into this place and countrey; they were continually infesting and forraigning this countrey, and rich monasteries in these northerne parts; the religious houses of this towne, and adjacent, being

above forty houses, which hath been dedicated to pious uses.

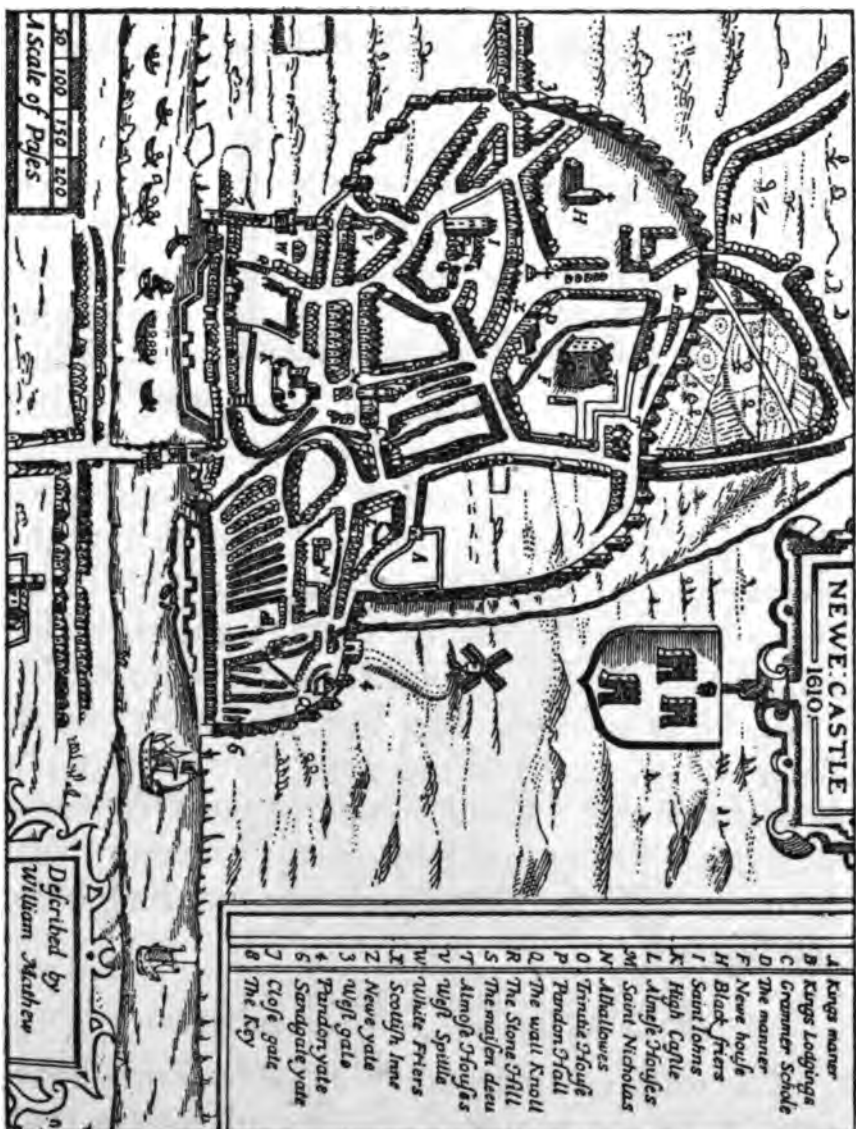
There was a rich man (in Edward the firsts reigne) of Newcastle, that was taken prisoner out of his house, and carried into Scotland, ransomed and brought home; which act moved the townesmen and burgeffes, and the religious men therein, to contribute towards the building of these walls.

The question is, who builded these walls? Some are of opinion that King John builded it; others Roger de Thornton. King John gave many priviledges to this towne, and probably, the New-gate and walls thereabout, was built in his time: that north part of the wall being the ould-est, and of another fashion then the other walls.

As for Thornton, who lived in Henry the 6. dayes, all the walls of the towne was finished; it is probable that Thornton builded the West-Gate, which is a strong and faire gate, in memory that he came from the west countrey, according to the old saying,

In at the West-Gate came Thornton in,
With a hap and a halfe-penny, and a lambe skin.

The walls and gates was builded by severall persons, as by the names of the round towers doth





appeare. Some of them was builded by the fryers and monasteries that did dwell in the towne, as the White, Blacke, Gray, and Austine Fryers. Others, named Durham and Carlile Towers. Others by noblemen and gentry of the countrey, as Nevils Tower, adjoyning to his house in West-Gate.

There is seven ports or gates in Newcastle, beside Posterne Gates, which belonged to the religious houses. In the lower part of the towne upon the river is many little gates to that famous long Key.

1. West is Close-Gate, called so from a street called the Close, which goeth up the water, to a place of recreation, called the Forth, given to the towne for good services performed by the burgeses of the same.

In Edward the 3. reigne, three hundred valiant men issued out of the towne, through a Posterne Gate, came suddenly in the night upon a great army of the Scots, which lay in that part west of the towne; raysted the army of the Scots, put them to flight, and took Earle Morray prisoner in his tent, and others.

2. The next west is West-Gate, a stately and

faire gate, builded by Roger de Thornton, a rich man that lived in Hen. the 6. dayes, the high way west into Northumberland and Cumberland.

3. Is New-Gate, the ancient and strongest of all the ports, having a causey that leadeth to the Towne-Moore, and towards the north parts of Northumberland and Scotland. Now a prison for debtors and felons. [This Newgat, called so because K. John builded that Gate, as Newcastle is called from Wm. Conquerors ... who built this Castle. Their is an outward gate on the North, builded by Ed. 3. or successors, as appears by the armes, w. ch he atchieved in his conquests with the many flower de lucies in the frontispiece of them; and the B. of Durhams arms and towns armes.]

4. Pilgrim-Street-Gate; so called because of Pilgrims lodging in that street; and went out of that gate to the shrine of the Virgin Mary in Gesmond; to which place, with great confluence and devotion, people came from all parts of this land, in that time of superstition.

5. Pandon-Gate, so called from the ancient towne of Pampeden, where was the Piets wall, and a Roman tower, lately decayed; out of which wall is a causey that goeth into a place of recrea-

tion and perambulation, called the Shields-Field; and a way to a village called the Walls-End; by Beda, Villa ad Murum, and so into Tinemouth-shire.

6. East of the towne is Sand-Gate, built upon the river side. Without this gate is many houses, and populous, all along the water side; where ship-wrights, sea-men, and keel-men most live, that are imployed about ships and keels.



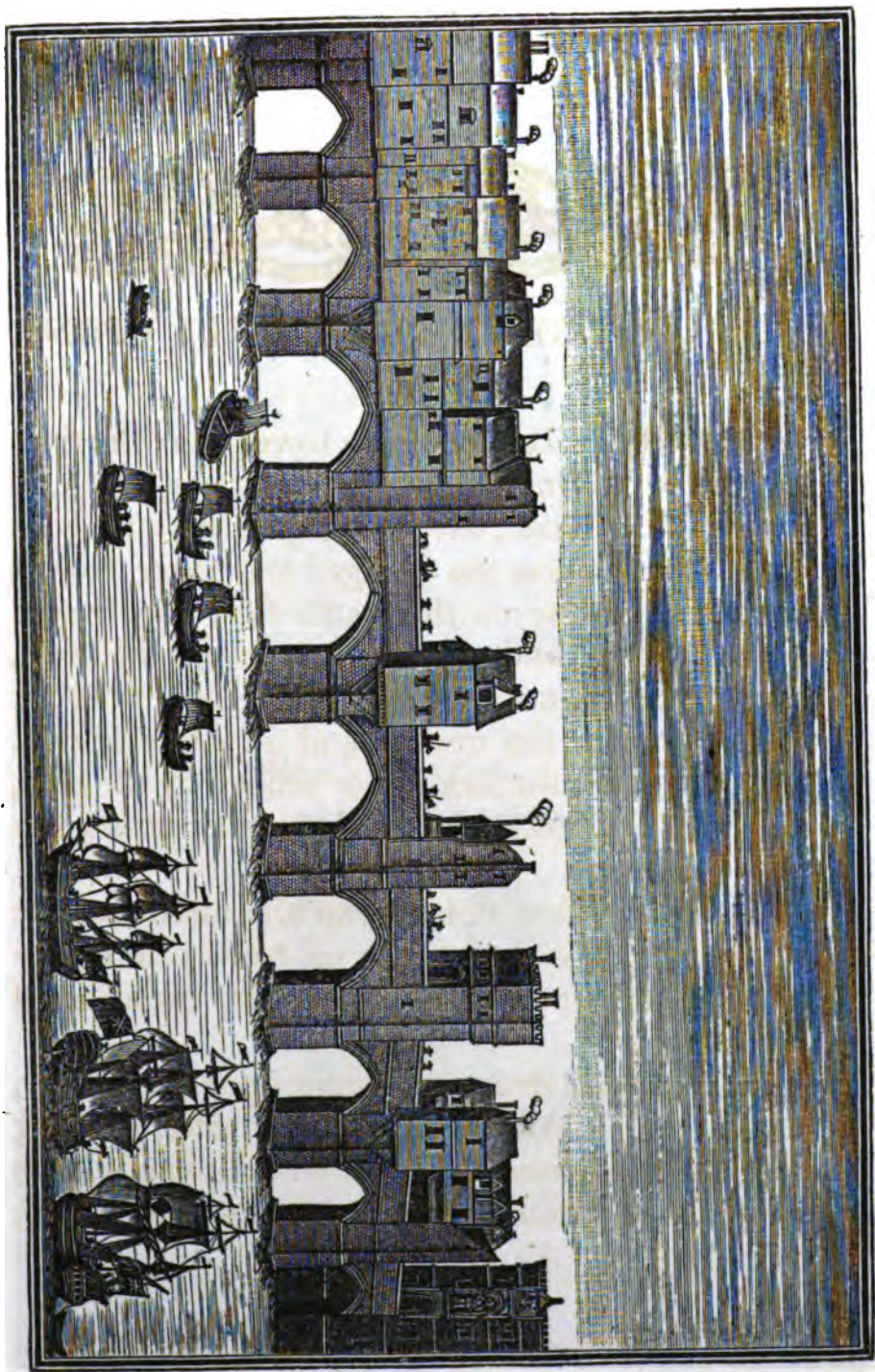


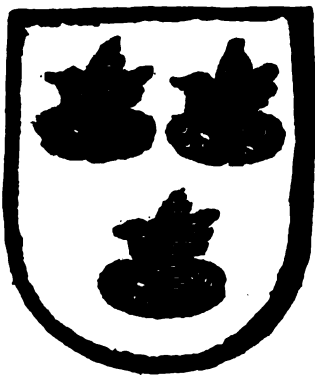
THE BRIDGES OF NEWCASTLE UPON TINE.

7 **T**HE bridge of this tower, over the river Tine, consisteth of arches high and broad, having many houses and shops upon the bridge, and three towers upon it: the first on the south side, the second in the middle, and the third in Newcastle side, lately built upon an arch in the bridge, used for a magazine for the towne, and an old chappell. [The tower on the Bridg was builded by G. Bird, Mayor of this town, the Bird coots of armes was upon it.]

There is a blew stone about the middle of the bridge, which is the bounds of Newcastle southward, from Gateside in the county palatine of Durham.

There was a strange accident upon the bridge, hapned to an Alderman of Newcastle, looking over the bridge into the river, with his hands over; his gould ring fell off his finger into the water;





which was given for loft. It chanced that one of his servants bought a salmon in the market, opening the belly of the fish, found his masters ring in the guts.



The other bridge within the towne is the upper and neather Deane Bridge; under the laft bridge came boats up from the river, and the Picts Wall came over that bridge, and so along into Pandon. [as appears by the rings that in many places are to be feen at this day.]

The Stocke Bridge in Pampeden, where is thought to be the ancient market for fish; where boats came up from the river.







THE CHURCHES IN NEWCASTLE.

THERE is foure churches and parishes in this towne. The first is Saint Nicholas, in the mid'ft of the towne; a long, faire, and high church, having a stately high stone steeple, with many pinakles; a stately stone lanterne, standing upon foure stone arches, builded by Robert de Rhodes, Lord Priour of Tinemouth, in Henry 6. dayes. It listeth up a head of majesty, as high above the rest, as the cypresse tree above the low shrubs.

BEN JOHNSON.

My altitude high, my body foure square,
My foot in the grave, my head in the ayre,
My eyes in my sides, five tongues in my wombe,
Thirteen heads upon my body, foure images alone;
I can direct you where the winde doth stay,
And I tune Gods precepts thrice a day.
I am seen where I am not, I am heard where I is not,
Tell me now what I am, and see that you misse not.

[The Steple of St. Nicholas stands upon 4 columns or pillars of stone and masonnary work,

which supports yt magnificent and high architecture, the height of it from the crosse leads is 120 foot and the basis whereon it stands to the crosse leads, from which to the highest pinnacle is 60 foot.

Ther is 13 pinnacles, 4 greatest in the 4 corners of the steeple, which supporteth 4 stone arches, whereon is a stone lanthorn, and 5 stone pinnacles, whereof one in the midst surmounteth all the rest, in caput is a circular stone like a mistone, in midst is p . . . or the largest fane of the 13.

Ther is a clock house, wherein the clock doth speak to all the town the time of day; and night audibly to all the town, at 4. 9. and 12. it chimes for a while. And a dial in the south side of the steeple, which has the motion of the moon in her sphere.

This steeple being decayed and spoild winds and weather in the pinnacles, was repaired in the year 1601. There was in the year 1650. 2 an impetuous tempest and west wind, which blow downe some of the pinnacles and fanes, repaired and restored to their former splendour, in 1651 following.]

In this church is many porches, especially Saint

Georges, or the Kings Porch; built by some of the kings of this land.

In it are many sumptuous windowes; that in the east surpasseth all the rest in height, largenesse, and beauty, where the twelve apostles, seven deeds of charity, &c. built by Roger de Thornton, (a great benefactor of this towne) with this inscription, "*Orate pro anima Rogeri de Thornton, et pro animabus Filiorum et Filiarum.*"

In the north part of the same is a shrine of Henry the fourth Percy Earle of Northumberland, who was killed by the hands of rebels in Yorkshire, gathering up a subsidy; he was buried at Beverley, and this made in memory of him in his owne countrey, he having a house in this towne, and parish; and other noblemen, and gentry had in those dayes in this towne. "*Orate pro anima Henrici Percy 4. Northumbriæ, qui per Rebellium manus occubuit,*" &c.

In the south part of the middle of this church, under a window, is an ancient tombe of a warrelike gentleman, lying with his legges a crosse, his escutcheon of armes, and sword; after the fashion in those dayes were they onely interred, who took upon them the crosse, and were marked with the

badge of the crosse, for sacred warre-fare, to recover the Holy Land from the Turks.

In the quire and walks about it is many faire monuments, tombes, and marble-stones of Majors of this towne, their names and armes engraven in stone with their titles of (sometime Major of Newcastle) honours; not one word of their good deeds; their generations and names are worne out. Onely that thrice noble Major, Master Robert Anderson, whose memory will continue untill there be no more time; *Ære vel marmore perennius*, viz. his gift of twenty pound per annum for ever to the foure churches in Newcastle. [He gave also to the church of Ryton £ 5. per annum.]

Dignum laude virum, musa vetat mori.

There is a tombe (as is reported) belonging to the Fitz-Williams not placed, who going Embassador into Scotland, dyed, and was interred in Saint Nicholas.

2. Is Allhallowes, *Omnium Animarum*, *Panton Thewn*, from the ancient name of that part of the towne Pampeden; having a broad and square church, and more populous then all the three other parishes, and able to containe more people then the rest, having three galleries.

There is few monuments or tombes in it. Onely one stately tombe of that worthy benefactor, Roger de Thornton, having a large jet stone, curiously ingraven with his armes, and the armes of that noble family of the Lord Lumley, who married a daughter of Thorntons. He dyed in the reign of Henry the seventh. There was one Thomas Smith, shipwright, of this parish, that gave foure pound eighteen shillings ten pence, yearly, for ever, to the distressed poor of that parish.

3. Church is Saint Johns, a pretty little church, commended by an arch-bishop of this kingdome; because it resembleth much a crosse. In this parish the Earles of Westmorland had his house, as others; good benefactors to this towne.

4. Saint Andrews, the ancientest of all the foure, as appeareth by the old building and fashion of the church. In it is to be seen a pardon of a Pope for nine thousand yeares to come.

Likewise there is an ancient large stone of one Adam de Athell of Gesmund, with this inscription, "Hic jacet Dominus Adamaus de Athel, Miles, qui obiit, Anno, 1387."

The parson of the towne is the Bishop of Carlisle, who hath his vicar or substitute, and a faire old house belonging to the vicar.

[In Westgate-street, very probable it hath bene in former ages a house of the B. of Carlisle to live in. These 4 churches have little maintenance belonging to them except St. Nicholas the mother church of the town, which has the pette tythes; which may seeme a thing very strange: but the reason is conceived to be as in the univerfity of Cambridge, where the fellows of severall colledges do officiate in their severall cures for the better exercise and practise of their ministry, haveing their chiefest maintenances from colledges. So the monks of the severall cells of this town, (whilest those monasteries stood) did officiate in several parishes here having their principal maintenance from the monasteries which were dissolved by K. Hen. 8. their not any maintenance unto them, which want is bountifully supplied at the charge of the town; no corporation in the north doing the like.]





THE STREETS AND BUILDINGS OF THE ANCIENT TOWNE OF PAMPDEN.

I COME in the next place to describe every part of this towne, what it was in the times of the Heptarchy of this kingdom, and in after succeeding ages.

First of Pampeden, alias Pantheon, it hath retained his name, without much alteration, since the Romans recided in it. After the departure of the Romans, the kings of Northumberland kept their residence in it, and had their house, now called Pandon-Hall. It was a safe bulwarke, having the Picts Wall on the north side, and the river of Tine on the south. This place of Pandon is of such antiquitie, that if a man would expresse any ancient thing, it is a common proverb, "As old as Pandon." In it is many ancient buildings, houses and streets; some gentlemen of Northumberland had their houses in it. There is an ancient place called the Wall-Knowle, called since, Saint Michael upon the Wall-Knowle, having a high and strong tower, now called the Carpenters-

Tower, adjoyning to that place upon the Town-Wall. [There is a passage which is called the Roode way to St. Michael Priory of the Wallnole.] There is below towards the river of Tine, an ancient religious house, called Trinity-House (not many houses in England named by that name), now converted to another use, for the masters of Trinity-House, which have many priviledges and immunties granted unto them for services done by sea. [This house dedicated to the Holy Trinity was a chantry but dissolved long before the dissolution of the Abbys in K. Hen. 8. dayes, as appeareth by many records, given to the mariners of Newc. by Ed. 3. for setting out ships against the town of Dundee in Scotland, who burnt it and came home with rich bootys, or for some other service by sea performed agt. pirates who infested the seas.

This town had 70. ships. 30. great of theis times lesser in Ed. 3. reign which was able to fight all Scotland by sea, as appeareth by a petition to the K. to inlarger.

A mighty and sudden wind from of water in the night, bare down a peece of the T. wall near the Walknowl: 125 men and women were drowned in that storm. Hollinsid.]

In this part of the towne of Pandon, below, is many narrow streets or chaires, and ancient build-ings; through the midst of it the river of Tine flows and ebbs, and a Burne runs, called Pandon-Burne. This place called the Burne-Banck, stands very low: It is recorded, that in Edward the thirds time an hundred and forty houses was drowned by overflowing of water; since, the houses towards the Key side are heightned with ballist, and a high stone wall, without which wall is a long and broad wharf or key, which hindereth the like inundation.

[THE CHAIRES TOWARD THE KEY.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 Grunden chaire. | 9 Trinity chaire, Erington chaire. |
| 2 Collman chaire. | 10 Broad chaire. |
| 3 Hayward's chaire. | 11 Spicer's lane. |
| 4 Shipman chaire. | 12 Burne Banck. |
| 5 Hornby chaire. | 13 Bikers chaire. |
| 6 Plumber chair, alias Beverley chaire. | 14 Ratten row. |
| 7 Blinde chaire. | 15 <u>Gouday</u> raw. [Gouddy] |
| 8 Broad Garth. | |

There is an ancient place and house called the Dukes place; the house of the Earls of Northumberland. Streits in Pandon, Cow git, Yow gate, Blith-nook, Broad chaire, Biker chaire, Way to B, Spicer lane, Fish market.]

In the upper part of this Pandon is an ancient religious house, founded by the kings of Northumberland now called the Mannours (formerly Saint Augustine Friars), where the kings of Northumberland was enterred; since, in succeeding ages, enlarged and beautified with stately buildings, cloysters, and a faire church. The kings of England, since the conquest, kept house [court] in it, when they came with an army royall against Scotland; and since the suppression of monasteries, made a magazine and store-house for the north parts. Now of late that princely fabrick demolished, and layd levell with the ground. [This magnificent and stately building was founded in the time of the Heptarchy. Since the conquest the work was done at the cost and charges of several K.s and divers persons spirituall and temporal. Many K.s of England lodged in it, and endowed it with many revenews. One of the chambers was called K. Hen. chamber, where the K. lay.

This Princely house after the dissolution of Monastories was made a magazin for the north; since the union of the two kingdoms, begged of a Scot who made sale of the lead timber and stones of house and church, so that this stately fabrick is almost wasted and only a receptikle to birds of prey.

It is most remarkable, that the lead fold was to be conveyed into a transmarine country, was buried in profundo in a wooden coffin, which hath been the end of many sacrilegious purloined goods, transported by sea.] The pride, covetousness, luxury, and idolatry of these houses [clergy] brought a sudden ruine upon themselves and houses.

In this place of Pandon is a bridge called Stock-Bridge, where fishers come up with their fish, and fould them here. [before the market for fish in Sandhill was erected.]





THE GRANTS AND CHARTERS TO THE TOWNE.

THE antiquity of this towne is known to be from that time, that the Romans had command in the northern parts, who built the Picts wall. After their departure the Saxons became masters of this countrey; then the Danes. The Danes being vanquished and expelled this land, the English enjoyed it, untill William the Conquerour made all England vassals, and obey his Norman laws, as far as the river of Tyne. King William overthrew the northern forces in Gateside Fell, neer Newcastle. Since which time, great is the priviledges that kings and princes hath endowed this town with.

Robert sonne of William the Conquerour built the Castle, called New-Castle, against the often in-
rodes of our neighbouring Scots.

King John gave the first grant to Newcastle, and endowed it with many priviledges and immunities to the good men of the same.

King Henry the Third made it a corporation, whereas formerly it belonged to the county of Northumberland, as by Henry the thirds charter doth appear, "Noveritis nos concessisse et demississe, et hac charta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, probis hominibus nostris, de Novo-Castello super Tinam, et hæredibus eorum villam nostram de Novo-Castello, cum omnibus pertinentibus suis ad feodi firmam," &c.

The towne of Pampden was granted to the beloved burgeses, and good men of Newcastle in King Edward the Firsts reign, as by his charter appears, "Sciatis quod dedimus et concessimus, et hac charta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis, et hæredibus nostris, dilectis burgensibus, et probis hominibus nostris villæ Novicastri super Tinam, omnes terras et tenementa cum pertinentibus in Pampeden in Biker, juxta predictam villam Novicastri, &c. Et quod predicta villa Novicastri, et terræ, et tenementa predicta in Pampeden, unica villa de cetero sint, et unus burgus, ad uniendum et concludendum dictæ villæ Novicastri in augmentationem, emendationem, et securitatem ejusdem Villæ," &c.

All the kings and queens of England success-

ively granted unto the towne some honour or priviledge, and enlarged their charters.

Edward the Third gave them the Forth, for the good services of the townes-men.

Edward the Fourth gave them power to choose yearly mayor and aldermen, in lieu of bayliffes.

After kings granted to the mayor and communalty, all the royalties of the river of Tine, from Sparrow-Hawke, unto Heddon-Streames; and that no ship load and unlode any manner of goods, wares, and marchandizes, in, or any place of the river, but onely at the Key of Newcastle. Also granted commissioners to measure keeles. [The prior of Tinemouth contended with the T. for the preveledg of Key but was foiled in suit, which made the prior to make the Haven called Prior haven. The L. Prior of Tinmouth contended with the Town for the benefit of the D. and Chapt. . . . benefit of for their lands adjoining upon the River. B. of contested with for the like upon River Tyne, all go soil as Records doth report.]

King Edward the Sixth grants the towne of Gateside to be united to the towne of Newcastle. Repealed by Queen Mary.





Sir Thomas White Lord Mayor of London, gave one hundred pound yearly to the chief cities and townes of England, for ever, to be lent to foure clothiers merchants for ten yeares without interest. The towne of Newcastle enjoyeth her hundred pound in her turn; the first hundred pound which came to Newcastle was in 1599. The noblest gift that ever was given in England by any subject. Some think, in time, it will ingrosse the most of the money in this land. [... Holsworth the vicar son of Newcastle gave 15 to the poor of three parishes, 5. to St. John, the parish where he was born, to St. Nicholas 5*℥* where he was baptized, and 5*℥* to Allhallows where he was educated. Mrs. Frank a widdow of this towne gave 200*℥* to the to bestow yearly gowns upon the poor of the towne at Chriftnas. Dorothy Dane wid. gave a house in the Side to the Towne. Mr. Andrew Alsworth Physician in the Town gave xx*s* yearly to the 4 churches in Newc. and 20*s* to church which is 5*℥* in all ever yearly.]







THE HIGHEST AND NORTH PARTS OF THE TOWNE.

THE ancient parts of the towne of Newcastle, was in the upper parts of it, about Newgate, where are many old houses and cottages, which served these religious houses with provisions: this part of the towne is called to this day, the Hucksters Booths. [Here is a market for cattle 4 times in the yeare.] These people, in those dayes, had their livelihood from those fryers and nuns that lived in that part of the towne. [There is two long chares along the high parte of the towne walles called the higher and lower Frier Chaires, which appertain- ed to religious houses. And many ground and houses within the walls of Newc. . . . ging to these chares in that part of the town in St. Bartholomews, a nunnery of a garden of which was found of late a passage under ground; going into the friorag next adjoyneing, ad . . . gandas renes. It is in medio fratrum, in the midst of

friorys. There is a place called white crosse, which in times of procession was a marke to know the borders of the town from the Frierys in that part.]

In after ages the burgessees and good men of the towne began to trade, and venture beyond the seas, into forraigne places; they builded many ships; procured a charter from the kings of Eng-



land to carry fels beyond seas, and bring in forraigne commodities. The staple was then at Antwerp in Brabant, called Commune totius Europæ Emporium. This charter of the merchant adventurers, was the first charter that was granted by any king to any towne. After which grant, this towne flourished in trading; builded many faire houses in the Flesh Market (then called the

Cloath Market). The merchants had their shops and warehouses there, in the back parts of their houses; the river of Tine flowed and ebbed, where boats came up with commodities; which trade of merchandizes continued many yeares. In that street the mayors, aldermen, and richest men of the towne lived. In after times, the merchants removed lower down towards the river, to the street called the Side, and Sandhill, where it continueth unto this day.





THE SANDHILL.

NOW let us describe unto you the other streets and markets in this towne: first of the Sandhill, a market for fish, and other commodities; very convenient for merchant adventurers, merchants of coales, and all those that have their living by shipping. There is a navigable river, and a long Key or Wharfe, where ships may lye safe from danger of stormes, and may unlode their commodities and wares upon the Key. In it is two cranes for heavy commodities, very convenient for carrying of corn, wine, deales, &c., from the Key into the Water-Gates, which is along the Key Side, or into any quarter of the towne.

In this market place is many shops, and stately houses for merchants, with great conveniences of water, bridge, garners, lofts, cellars and houses of both side of them. Westward they have a street called the Close. East, the benefit of the houses of the Key Side.

In this Sandhill standeth the Towne-Court, or Guild-Hall, where is held thee guilds every yeare by the major and burgessees, to offer up their grievances, where the major keepeth his court every Munday, and the sheriffe hath his county-court upon Wednesday and Fryday. [Above the gate into this court is a clockhouse, which speaks to us the houres of the day, chims at 5 and 11 of the clock.] In it is kept a court of Admiralty, or river court, every Munday in the afternoon. This is a court of record for inroling of deeds and evidences. There is a court of Pye-powder, during the said twy faires, Lamma, and Saint Luke; all the priviledges and power that a court-leet can have, is granted to this court.

Under the Towne-Court is a common Weigh-House for all sorts of commodities. King Henry the sixth sent to this towne, as to other cities and townes, brasse weights according to the standard.

Neer this is the Towne-House, where the clarke of the chamber, and chamberlains are to receive the revenues of the towne for coale, ballist, salt, grindstones, &c. Next adjoyning is an Almes-House, caled the Mason de Dieu, builded by that noble benefactor Roger de Thornton.

Above which is the stately court of the merchant adventurers, of the old staple, resident at that flourishing city of Antwarpe in Brabant; since removed to the more northern provinces under the States. Their charters are ancient, their priviledges and immunities great; they have no dependance upon London, having a governour, twelve assistants, two wardens and a secretary.

There is an old chappell upon the bridge.

Next west is a street called the Close, where are many stately houses of merchants and others. The Earle of Northumberland had his house in this street.

Neer the Sandhill east, is Allhallows Banck, or Butchers Banck (where most butchers dwell), the way to Allhallows church; the south side of which is many chaires or lanes that goeth down to the Key Side.





THE MIDDLE PARTS OF THE TOWNE.

NEXT up street is the street called the Side. In the lower part of it standeth a faire crosse with columnes of stones hewn, covered with lead, where is sold milk, egges, butter, &c.

In the Side is shops for merchants, drapers, and other trades. In the middle of the Side is an ancient stone house, an appendix to the castle, which in former times belonged to the Lord Lumleys, before the castle was built, or at least coetany with the castle [in the head of the Side.]

Next up the towne north, is Middle-Street, whereall forts of artificers have shops and houses.

The west side of this street is the Oatmeale Market.



On the east side of it is the Flesh Market, I think the greatest market in England, for all sorts of flesh and poultry that is sould there every Saterday; the reason is not the populoufnesse of the towne that makes it, it is the people in the countrey (within ten [twelve] miles of the towne), who makes their provision there, as likewise all that lives by coale-trade, for working and conveying coales to the water; as also the shipping which comes into this river for coales, there being sometimes three [four] hundred sayles of ships [in the river at one time.] [There is such a concourse of people out of the country in the streits every Saterday to sell all sorts of corne and flesh, buy all sorts of provision for house and family, receive money of maisters of cole for cole-work, that every Saterdays Market is like a fair, for all sorts of wares provisions and manufactours.] In this market is kept two faires in the yeare, for nine dayes together; one of them at that remarkable time of the yeare, the first of August; the other is held the eighteenth of October, upon Saint Lukes day.

Next above north, is the Bigg and Oate-Market every Tuesday and Saturday in the week. [K.'s lodgings and G. Selby's house in the oate-market.]

In which freet is an ancient house, with a large gate, called the Scots Inn, where the kings nobility, and lards of Scots lodged in time of truce or league with England.







PILGRIM STREET.

EAST again is Pilgrim Street, the longest and fairest street in the towne. In it is a market for wheat and rye every Tuesday and Saturday.

Likewise an house called the Pilgrims Inn, where pilgrims lodged that came to visit the shrine in Gesmond or Jesu de Munde, which occasioned to call this street Pilgrim Street. [Near this Inn is a place of Sanctuary, as they had their refuge and their asylum.]

In the upper part of this street is a princely house, built out of the ruines of the Black Fryers.

Both east and west of this street is many passages into other parts of the towne; as the neither and higher Deane-Bridge into the west; the Manour Chaire upon the east, having a way to that sumptuous building of the Minorites, of old called Saint Augustin Fryers; also a street called Silver-Street, having a passage down to Pandon.



WEST-GATE-STREET.

UPON the west of the towne is Denton Chaire, which goeth into West-Gate-Street, which is a broad street, and private; for men that lives there hath imployment for towne and countrey. The Earle of Westmerland had his house in this street, and other gentlemen.

In this street is an hospitall, called the Spittle; in the east of that chappell is the place for electing of majors, aldermen, sheriffes, and other officers in the towne, next Munday after Michaelmas day. In which place is made of late, a famous grammer-school, writing-school, and houses within the Spittle for the masters. Protos Archididascalos, or the first head school-master was that Reverend Master Robart Fowberry, a learned and painfull man to indoctrinate youth in Greek and Latine.

In the north side of the street towards West-Gate, is an ancient building, called now, Bennet Chesse Fryers, where now the nine crafts of this

towne have their meeting houses. It was called in old time, the Gray-Fryers. [The Duke of Suffolk kept Court in Bennet Chessie Fryers in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth Reign, and had the command of the northern counties agt. Scots.]

In the south west of the towne is the White-Fryers, and neer that a street called Bayliffe-Gate, which in former times belonged unto the castle and county of Northumberland: there is a Postern Gate, where prisoners taken in time of hostility with Scotland, (and felons of the county of Northumberland) were brought in privately into the castle in Newcastle, where the common gaile for the county is.

Neer this street is two wayes which goes down into the Close; the Long Staires and Tudhill Staires.







THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TOWNE.

NOW let us speak concerning the government of this towne. The first grant was, "Burgensibus et probis hominibus Novicastri super Tinam," To the burgessees and goodmen of the towne of Newcastle: Out of whom yearly was chosen bayliffes, which is the ancient officers of cities and townes in England.

King Edward the fourth out of his abundant grace and favour to the aforesaid towne, burgessees, their heires and successeurs, grants yearly to choose a major, and six aldermen; and that the aforesaid major and aldermen, for the time being, or any four, thre, or two of them, have full power and authority to enquire, hear, and determine all manner of complaints and causes, appertaining to the office of a justice of the peace.

Instead of bayliffes is chosen a sheriffe yearly.

King Richard the second gave the sword to be carried before the major, which represents Royall

power and authority, delegated by charters to them, their heires and successeurs, from their Sovereign.

The power of a major is great, the highest dignity or honour that can be bestowed upon a city or towne; according to that office amongst the Romans, of proprætors, and proconsuls; who had in all countries and kingdoms under their command their viceroyes or representatives.

In after times upon a division among the aldermen, there were foure aldermen more added; so now it is governed by a major, recorder, ten aldermen, and one sheriffe. Their officers are two clarks, one for the Towne Court, the other for the Towne Chamber.

The officers that attendeth upon his person, is a sword-bearer, with a cap of maintenance, a water bayliffe, seven serjeants, in their gowns, and maces. All these nine officers goes before the major and aldermen in their gownes to church, and at any solemnity.

In former times the aldermen of the towne had their scarlet gownes, but the proud Scot got them by conquest, as they did other ornaments of the towne, thinking no English in authority, worthy to weare scarlet but themselves, and so they con-

tinued lording over us for two yeares, untill they were hyred out, as they were brought in, being a mercenary nation, for any nation for mony.

There are twelve trades or crafts, which are chief in electing of major, and other officers, viz. drapers, mercers, glovers, taylors, boothmen, shoemakers, bakers, tanners, fadlers, butchers, smiths, and dyers.

There is the by-crafts, which are fifteen in number, every one of them hath their meeting-houses in the towers of the wall, and are called at this day by the name of the by-crafts; their ancient names is after the name of the founder.





THE 24 WARDS OF THE TOWNE.

THERE is foure and twenty wards in the towne, every ward hath his tower or gate in the walls, which they were to keep in times of hostility with the Scots, whereof these are some.



White Friars Tower Ward.

Nevels Tower Ward.

West Spittle Tower.

Stanke Tower.

Pink Tower.

Gunners Tower.

West-Gate Tower.

Durham Tower.

Thickets Tower.

Carlile Tower.

Barthram Mumbugget Tower.

Evers Tower.

Saint Augustines Tower.

Walke-Knowle Ward, &c.

[Corner tower ward Sandgate ward.]





OF THE RIVER TINE, AND THE COM- MODITIES.

THE port or haven of this river is able to receive ships of foure hundred tuns, having rocks on the north side of the haven, and sands upon the south, dangerous in a north-east wind.

Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charibdim.

Upon the north side of the haven, is an ancient strong castle, the seat of the priour of Tinemouth. King Henry the Eighth converted the castle from a priory, to be a defence for the river and countrey, against forraigne invasions.

i The south side of the river is Warwick-shire, [Wirwick the Manor of Wivestowe or Westo and belonging to the Prior and convent of Durham, now Deane and Chapter,] in the county of Durham, where is many salt-pans, which makes white salt out of salt water, boyled with coale.

HONY SOYTQVIMALLY PĚSE.

15

44.





2. An other commodity that this river bringeth



forth, is coale in great abundance; most of the people that liveth in these parts, lives by the benefit of coales, and are carried out of this river into most parts of England southward, into Ger-

many, and other transmarine countries.

John Johnston out of the poems of the cities of Britain,

NEWCASTLE.

Seated upon high rock she sees Dame Natures wonders strange,
Or else to others wittily, doth vent them for exchange;
In vain why seek you fire, from heaven, to serve your turn,
The ground here either keeps it close, or quickly makes it burn.
Nor that which folk with stony flash, or whirlwind grim affrights,
But giveth life to earthly things, and minds to living wights;
This melteth iron, brasse and gould, so pliable and soft,
What mind th' allecative shade of gould, stirs not, nor sets aloft.
Nay more then so, men say it doth, dull mettals change to gold,
To say therefore it is a god, our alchymists are bold.
If god he be as thou giv'st out (great master) of thy word,
How many gods than doth this place, and our Scotland afford?

[It is not my intent philosophically to speake of the nature of coles, that they are of a sulphurious

nature: but only as they lye underground and of the working them. Some coles are 10 fadomes under ground der 20. 30. 40. fadomes; in some grounds .. 3. 4. collemines under a nother, but differ in thickness of coles and goodnes. Above thes mines of coles is firme stone, which supporteth the super ive of the earth so that they may work safely from falles. They



have many working underground, ... e a common hall, or place called the barrow way, boyes pages, called barrowmen ... ufts the coals in corfs from theers of colles, unto the pits mouth; where they up in pits ropes upon a hooke by horses]

Many thousand people are imployed in this trade of coales; many live by working of them in the pits; many live by conveying them in waggons and waines to the river Tine; many men are imployed in conveying the coales in keels from the stathes aboard the ships: One coale merchant imployeth five hundred [400 and above] or a thousand in his works of coale; yet for all his labour, care, and cost, can scarce live of his trade;

nay, many of them hath consumed and spent great
 estates, and dyed beggers. I can remember one, of
 [not] many, that rayfed his estate by coale-trade;
 many I remember that hath wasted great estates.
 I shall illustrate this by a story of two Spaniards
 brothers, which travelled into the West-Indies,
 with that estate and means which they had acquir-
 ed: One of the brothers was a miner, to imploy
 many slaves in silver mines; the other brother
 was to be an husbandman,
 to provide corne, sheep, and
 other provisions for the miner
 and his men; much silver was
 got out of the ground by these
 miners; the husbandman got
 monies out of his stock for
 his commodities. After many
 yeares delving and labouring
 in these silver mines, at last,
 the mines was exhausted and
 decayed, and all the money which he had got for
 many yeares labour and cost, was run into his
 brothers the husbandmans hands, and all his stock
 upstanding, he living all that time of the profit
 that his ground yeelded.



So it is with our coale-miners, they labour and are at a great charge to maintain men to work their collieries, they wast their own bodies with care, and their collieries with working, the kernell being eaten out of the nut, there remaineth nothing but the shell, their collieries is waisted, and their monies is consumed: this is the uncertainty of mines, a great charge, the profit uncertain.

Some south gentlemen, hath upon great hope of benefit, come into this countrey to hazard their monies in coale-pits. Master Beamont, a gentleman of great ingenuity, and rare parts, adventured into our mines with his thirty thousand [20,000] pounds; who brought with him many rare engines, not known then in these parts; as the art to boore with, iron rodde to try the deepnesse and thicknesse of the coale; rare engines to draw water out of the pits; waggons with one horse to carry down coales, from the pits, to the stathes, to the river, &c. Within few yeares, he consumed all his money, and rode home upon his light horse.

Some Londoners of late, hath disbursed their monies for the reversion of a lease of colliery,

about thirty yeares to come of the lease: When they come to crack their nuts, they find nothing but the shells; nuts will not keep thirty yeares; there's a swarme of wormes under ground, that will cate up all before their time, they may find some meteors, ignis fatuus, in stead of a mine.

3. Commodity that this river bringeth forth is grindstones, which is conveyed into most parts of the world; according to the proverb, "A Scot, a rat, and a New-Castle grindstone, you may find all the world over."

4. Commodity of this river, is the great plenty of salmond, taken in this water; which serveth this towne, and other parts.

Upon the south side of this river stands a towne, called Jarro, where lived that venerable Bede, admired for his learning, in those times of darknesse. Camden entituleth him, the "singular glory, and ornament of England."

Malmesbury, "Vir erat quem mirari facilius, quam dignum prædicari possis, qui extremo natus orbis angulo doctrinæ, corusco terras omnes perstrinxerat."



Beda lived in the time of the Saxons heptarchy in England, in the kingdom of Northumbers, seven hundred yeares after Christ.

This river hath two heads, or maine streames, South Tine, which runs through Allendale; North Tine, which runs through Tinedale; they meet west of Hexam, and salute one another.







DIVINE PROVIDENCE OVER ALL NATIONS AND COUNTRIES.

OUR most provident and glorious Creator hath so furnished all countries with severall commodities, that amongst all nations there might be a sociable conversation and mutuall commerce, one people standing in need of another, all might be combined in a common league, and exhibit mutuall succours, *Non omnia fert anima tellus.* From the Indies, gould, silver, gems, drugs, &c. From Italy, silkes. From Spaine, fruits, saffron, sacks. From Denmarke, amber, cordage, firs, and flax. From France, wines, and linnen. From England, wooll, tinn. From these northern parts, coale, salt, grindstones, &c. Which trade of coale began not past fourescore yeares since. Coales in former times was onely used by smiths, and for burning of lime; woods in the south parts of England decaying, and the city of London, and other cities and townes growing populous, made the trade for

coale increase yearely, and many great ships of burthen built, so that there was more coales vented in one yeare, then was in seven yeares, forty yeares by-past; this great trade, hath made this part to flourish in all trades.

Camden calls Newcastle, Ocellus, the eye of the north, the harth that warmeth the south parts of this kingdome with fire; an Ægypt to all the shires of the north (in time of famine) for bread. All quarters of the countrey comes with money in their purses to buy corne to feed their families this summer. [All these 4 Countys, viz. Westmerland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and the County of Durham, is not able to serve this town with corne, not 3 months in the yeare, but is provided out of the south parts of England, out of Scotland and Dantisk, the comon mart town in the north Cl..... in great quantities yearely, and out of most parts of Germany in time of scarcity.]



This towne hath been famous in foure ages of the world.

1. In the time of the Romans, being in these parts, being the outmost limits of the Roman Empire.

2. Famous for the monasteries in old times.

3. This towne famous, being a bulwarke against the Scots; all the power of Scotland could never win it, since the walls were built; but of late being assisted by the English, was stormed, our churches and houses defaced, the ornaments of both plundered, and carried away, the crowne of our heads is fallen, woe now unto us, for we have sinned.



4. Famous for the great trade of coale, white-salt, grindstones, &c. which they furnish other countries with.

Newcastle likewise excells in foure things before spoken.

1. The towne, walls, gates, towers and turrets.

2. Saint Nicholas church steeple, caput inter nubila condit.

3. The Tine-bridge, consisting of eight stately arches, towers, and houses.

4. The long and faire Key, for ships to unload their commodities.

The revenues of the towne is not great, considering the disbursements for repairing of streets, highwayes, bridges, maintenance of ministers, schoole-masters, poore, &c.

The Armes of the towne is the three Castles Argent in a Field Geules.

Camden. Newc. 22. grad. 30. min. long. 54. gr. 57. m. lat.

Hues. Newcast. 23. grad. 10. min. long. 55. gr. 20. m. lat.





THE SUBURBS OF NEWCASTLE.

GATESIDE, a burrow upon the south side of the river Tine, an ancient inhabited place, a parish of it selfe, in the bishoppricke of Durham. King Edward the sixth, united it to the towne of Newcastle; since, Queen Mary gave it again to the bishops see of Durham. [The bishop of Durham had a house in Gatfid and his In the mids of Towne is a called Bottle The prior of Duresm his brother had his house most of the way against his brother. A of the Bo. went into Northumberland and brought a gentlewoman of that county; for committing of this rape the gent. of Northumb. gathered to geather a company, anno 7. Ed. 6. and environed the Bs. hous and the gent. being denyed by D. fired his house and church.]

The suburbs out of Newgate and Pilgrim-street are ruinated in these late warres; neer unto the Barras-Bridge is an hospitall dedicated to Mary Magdelane. There is many closes in that part,

and large fields of meddowes, called the Castle Leases, belonging to the towne; the gift of King John (as some say) to the good men of Newcastle.

There is a Posterne between New-Gate and West-Gate, which goeth into a close, called the Warden-Close, where the warden of the Priour of Tine-mouth had his house, garden, fishponds, &c.

The suburbs of Sand-Gate escaped the fury of these warres, except some neer the walls of the towne, which was fired.

One remarkeable thing is recorded of two carpenters, hewing of a tree, bloud issued out of the timber in what part of the wood they cut.

Below east, is the Ballist Hill, where women upon their heads carried ballist, which was taken forth of small ships which came empty for coales; which place was the first ballist shoare out of the towne: since which time, the trade of coales increasing, there is many ballist shoares made below the water, on both sides of the river. [Without Sandgate is the Limekills, which serve the town with lime, and the Ballist hills for drying of cloths: their happened in the yeare 1632 a uproar of Apprentices called to this day Reslys rebellion, occasioned by building a new lime kill under the

Ballist hills the common people of the town complained in guild of the nuisance and begged to be redressed. Next Shrovs tide prenteses and men in Sandgate marshaled themselves in arms demolished the limekill and the house adjoining: but being resisted by the mayor their forces increased for 3 days.

Turn vero indomitas ardescit vulgus in iras.

~~———~~ *Sævitque animis ignobile vulgus,*

Jamque faces et faxa volant; furor arma ministrat.

Virg. Æneid. Lib. 1.



The multitude came into the town, and marched into the Sandhill in armes, commanded the Major and all the town till an Alderman upon a confront came out of the Town Court and in-counters with the captaine of the rebels, hurt their captaine and his souldiers

put to flight and dissipated.
 , many masters of families was questioned, fined, imprisoned, and undone by the misgovernmt. of our rulers.

Quicquid delirunt reges plostantur Achivi.]

Upon the north side of the river is the Ewes Burne, over which is a wood bridge, which goeth down to a place called the Glasse-Houses, where plaine glasse for windowes are made, which serveth most parts of the kingdom. Below east is many shores built for casting of ballist out of ships, [for laying grindstones and coles] which brings profit to the town, and the occupiers of the same.





OF THE NOBLE AND ANCIENT FAMILIES OF THE NORTH, AND THEIR CASTLES.

THE north parts of England hath been in the Romans time, and in after ages, the bulwarks and fortresses of England, against the inrodes of the Scots; Newcastle for the east parts of this land, and Carlile for the west.

The two great princes of the north, were the Earles of Northumberland at Alnwick, and Westmerland at Raby Castle, in the bishoppricke of Durham. The first famous for the great overthrow he gave Malcolme, king of the Scots, and his sonne Edward, slain at his castle of Alnewick. The second Earle made famous for taking David king of the Scots prisoner, and the overthrow of his army at Nevils-Crosse, neer Durham.

The Lord Dacres, and Lord Lumleyes were famous in their generations; the first lived in Cumberland, in his many castles, the other in the

bishoppricke of Durham, in Lumley Castle; both of them having lands in Northumberland, who held their land of the king in knight service, for warres against the Scots.

The Bishops of Durham had their castles in the frontiers in Norhamshire and Elandshire.

The nobility and gentry of the north, are of great antiquity, and can produce more ancient families, then any other part of England; many of them gentry before the conquest; the rest came in with William the Conquerour. The noblemen and gentry of the north, hath been alwayes imployed in their native countrey, in the warres of the Kings of England, against the Scots; all of them holding their lands in knights service, to attend the warres in their own persons, with horse and speare, as the manner of fighting was in those dayes.

Some gentlemen held their land in cornage by blowing a horne, to give notice that the Scots, their enemies, had invaded the land.* The Scots, their neighbouring enemies, hath made the inhabitants of Northumberland fierce and hardy, whiles sometimes they kept themselves exercised in the warres; being a most warre-like nation, and excel-

* Camden.

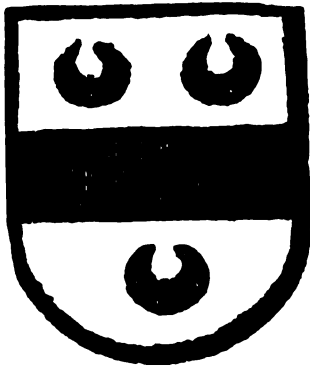
lent good light-horsemen, wholly addicting themselves to Mars and armes, not a gentleman amongst them, that hath not his castle or tower; and so it was divided into a number of barronies; the lords whereof, in times past, before King Edward the Firsts dayes, went commonly under the name of barons, although some of them were of no great living. It was the policy of the Kings of England, to cherish and maintain martiall prowesse among them, in the marches of the kingdome, if it were nothing else, but with an honourable bare title. Some gentlemen of the north are called to this day Barons.



The ancient families and names of the gentry are many, which hath continued from William the Conquerour, unto these late dayes.



The GRAYS of Chillingham and Horton, Barons of Warke-castle.



OGLES of Ogle-castle.



FENWICKES of Wallington.
[of Old of Fenwicke.]



WIDDRINGTON of Widdrington-castle.



DELAVAL of Seaton-Delavale.



RIDLEY of Williams-Weeke.
[The black cannon-balls now borne on the Cheveron were granted by Charles II.]

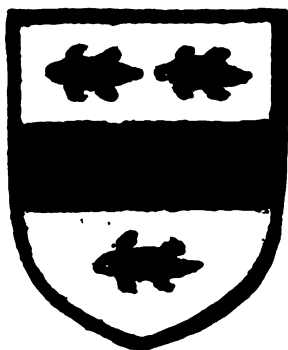




MUSCHAMPES of Barsmore, the
chiefe baron of Northumber-
land in Edward the firsts reigne.



MIDDLETONS of Belsey.



MITFORDS of Midford.
[and Highill.]



FOSTERS of Edderston.



CLAVERINGS of Callalie.



SWINBURNES of Swinburne,
now of Capheaton.



RADLIFFES of Delston.



HARBOTTLE of Harbottle-
castle, extinct.



HAGGERSTON of Haggerston.



HEBURN of Heburne.



BLANKENSHIP of Blankenship.





FETHERSTONHAUGH of Fether-
stonhaugh.



HERONS of Chepchas.



HORSLEY of Horsley.



CRASTER of Craster.



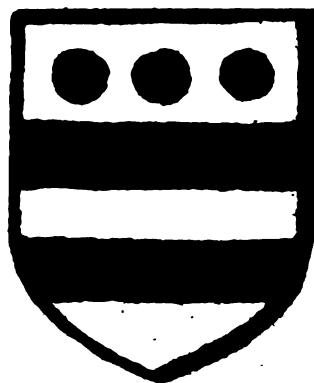
LARAINEs of Kirkharle.



COLLINGWOODS of Eslington.



WHITFIELD of Whitfield.



CARNABY of Hahon.



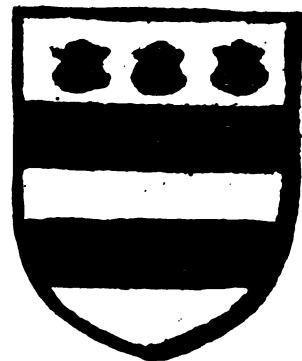
LESLES of Felton.



STRUDDERS of Kirknewton.



SELKIES of Twisel.



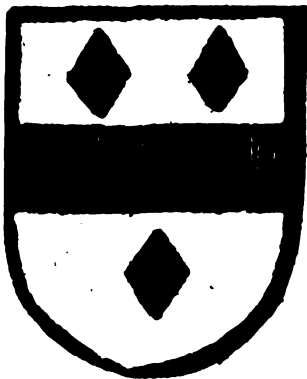
ERINGTONS of Bewfrow.



WELDON of Weldon.



BRADFORTH of Bradforth.



RODOM of Little Haughton.





CRESWELL of Creswell.



CARRES of Ford-castle.



HALLS of Otterburne.



KILLINGWORTH of Killingworth.



THIRLWALL of Thirlwall-castle.

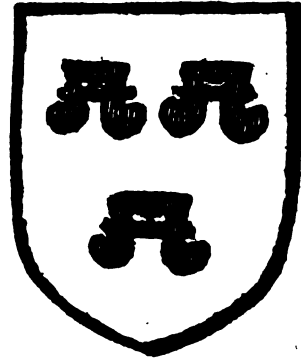


[SHAFTOE.]





[ORDES.]



[PROCKTOR.]



[ELDRINGTON.]



[BEDNELL.]



[SWINNON.]



[REED.]



These ancient noble families continued many yeares valiant and faithfull unto the kingdome of England, and flourished all in their times; untill the two powerfull Earles of the north rose in rebellion in Queen Elizabeths reigne, who drew along with them many gentry of the north, who overthrew themselves and confederates, and many ancient families of the north. Since many ancient names have been extinct, for want of heires male, and have been devolved upon other names and families.

Since the union of both kingdomes, the gentry of this countrey hath given themselves to idlenesse, luxury and covetousnesse, living not in their own houses, as their ancestours hath done, profusely spending their revenues in other countries, and hath consumed of late their ancient houses.

The castles in the north are many and strong.

Morpith-Castle, so called, from the death of the Piets in that place.

Alnewick-Castle, where the Earles of Northumberland kept their court; famous for two battells fought against the Scots, who received a shamefull overthrow, by the valour of the Earles of Northumberland.





Upon Tweed and borders, are Warke-castle, a barony of the Grays. Norham-castle belonging to the Bishops of Durham. Barwick upon the left banck and river, a strong towne of warre, opposite sometimes against the Scots; the farthest bounds of the English empire. Upon Till (a river falling into Tweed, above Norham) is Ford-castle. To the west beyond the river, riseth Floddon-Hill, made famous by the death of James the fourth, King of Scotland, slain in a memorable battell by Thomas Howard, Earle of Surrey, generall of the English, in the reigne of Henry the eighth.

Upon the east sea is Bambrough-castle, and Dunstonbrough-castle, builded by the Saxons, and sometimes the royall seats of the Kings of North-umbers. Bambrough-castle afterward converted into a priory, and did homage and vassalage to their lord priour.

Many battells and skirmishes hath been in this north, and alwaies hath been victorious against the Scots. Besides the forenamed battells of Alnewick-castle, and Floddon; at Solommoffe fifteen thousand Scots were put to flight, eight hundred slain, and one and twenty of their nobles taken prisoners, by the English.

There was lord wardens of the east, west, and middle marches appointed, who had power by martiall law to repressse all enormities and outrages committed in the borders. They had their laws, called border laws.

In the north toward the borders, is many hills; one of them most eminent, called Cheviot Hill, upon the top of it is snow to be seen at midsummer; and a land-mark for sea-men that comes out of the east parts from Danzicke, through the Baltick seas, and from the King of Denmarks countrey; it being the first land that marriners make



for the coast of England. These Cheviot Hills is made famous for the hunting of the Earle of Northumberland: at the hunting the Earle Douglas of Scotland, who met him with his forces, and engaged one the other, where was great bickerings and skirmishes, to the losse of many men; where both Earles fought valiantly, called to this day Cheviot Chase.

There is many dales, the chief are Tinedale and Reedsdale, a countrey that William the Conquerour did not subdue, retaining to this day the an-

cient laws and customs (according to the county of Kent, whereby the lands of the father is equally divided at his death amongst all his sonnes. These Highlanders are famous for theeving, they are all bred up and live by theft. They come down from these dales into the low countries, and carry away horses and cattell so cunningly, that it will be hard for any to get them, or their cattell, except they be acquainted with some master thiefe; who for some mony (which they call saufey mony) may help they to their stohn goods, or deceive them.



There is many every yeare brought in of them into the goale of Newcastle, and at the assises are condemned and hanged, sometimes twenty or thirty. They forfeit not their lands (according to the tenure in gavelkind) the father to bough, the sonne to the plough.

The people of this countrey hath had one barbarous custome amongst them; if any two be displeased, they expect no law, but bang it out bravely, one and his kindred against the other, and his; they will subject themselves to no justice,

but in an inhumane and barbarous manner, fight and kill one another; they run together clangs (as they terme it) or names.

This fighting they call their feides, or deadly feides, a word so barbarous, that I cannot expresse it in any other tongue. Of late, since the union of both kingdomes, this heathenish bloody custom is repressed, and good laws made against such barbarous and unchristian misdemeanours and fightings.

In this north countrey groweth plenty of hadder, or ling, good for cattell to feed upon, and for moor-fowle, and bees; this hearbe yeeldeth a flower in June, as sweet as hony, whereof the Picts in time past did make a pleasant drink, wholesome for the body of man.



Upon the west parts of Northumberland, the Picts Wall is, out of the ruines of which is built many towers and houses in that part where the Picts Wall stood; in some of the wast ground the wall is to be seen of a great height, and almost whole, many stones have been found with "Roma"

upon it, and all the names of the Roman emperours, consuls, and proconsuls, both in stone and in coine of silver and brasse, with their emperours image upon them; so the Picts Wall goes through Northumberland into Cumberland, where I end



my peregrination and travell, keeping my selfe within the limits and bounds of Northumberland.

FINIS.

Fortiter defendit



triumphans.









Imprynted by ANDREW REID,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne:

MDCCCXXXIII.

Adorn'd with Sculptures.



(The original containing Gray's MS. Notes for a Second Edition, is now in the possession of Lady James.)





